FORTY SEVENTH YEAR

PITTSBURG, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1892-TWELVE PAGES

THREE CENTS.

## BLAINE SPEAKS AT OPHIR FARM FOR HIS PARTY.

The Plumed Knight Dons His Armor and Enters the Lists Once More.

A PROTECTION PLEA THAT WILL BE HEARD

From One End of the Continent to the Other, and That Will Make Thousands of Votes

FOR THE GRAND PARTY HE HAS SO LONG SERVED.

The Address Almost Impromptn, Mr. Blaine Just Having Time to Fave It Typewritten.

None the Less an Ingenious Plea for the Preservation of the Republic on the Lines That Have Made It What It Is-He Takes Issue With the Democrats Who Are Crying Calamity in the Western States-He Can't See How an Irishman Can Vote for the Friends of the Oppressors of Ireland -His Faith in Egan to Counteract the Efforts of the Democrats to Gain the Irish Vote.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH] NEW YORK, Oct. 14.-Mr. Blaine has made his speech, and made it at Ophir Farm. It was arranged unexpectedly in this way: At 5 o'clock this afternoon Mr. Reid was informed that the White Plains Blaine Club would be out in the evening and serenade Mr. Blaine. The Colored Republican Club sent word that it was going out to Ophir Farm, too. The word was passed along the country roads, and Mr. Reid knew that that meant a crowd. He went into the library, where Mr. Blaine was talking to Mrs. Reid, and announced the

"Well," said Mr. Blaine, laughing, "then I guess I'll have to make a speech." "Good." said Mr. Reid, "and we will have Chauncey make a speech, too. "All right," Mr. Blaine said, "let's have

the thought of the greatness thrust upon her that the speech did not get into the shape Mr. Blaine wanted it in until the moment before he delivered it, at 9:20

A Jolly Dinner Party at Ophir Farm. All this tell in happily with other arrangements Mr. Reid had made. He was to have a dinner party of high political dignitaries and the afternoon train brought down, each with his dress suit case in his hand, this distinguished company: Chauncey M. Depew, National Committeeman Garrett A. Hobart, of New Jersey; National Committeeman R. C. Kerens, of Missouri; National Committeeman William A. Hahn, of Ohio; ex-Collector W. H. Robertson, C. W. Hackett, Chairman of the State Campaign Committee; State Committeeman William Brookfield, Patrick Egan, Minis ter to Chile, and Solomon Hirsch, ex-Minister to Turkey. Warner Miller and Samuel Fessenden were asked, but did not arrive.

These gentlemen were still at dinner when the people began arriving in stages and all kinds of farm vehicles, and at 9 o'clock the two political clubs, brave with uniforms, torches and fites and drums, came eager to hear Mr. Blaine's first speech of the campaign.

Blaine Carefully Revises His Speech But Mr. Blaine was not yet ready. He left the dinner table at 9 o'clock and revised the typewritten copies of his speech. There were some curious errors. One made him speak of the "foreign markets of New England," He directed Mr. Reid's secretary to gather in the copies from the reporters and make the correction. When this had been repeated several times, and after the

crowd, which numbered 300 or 400, had re-

peatedly called for him, Mr. Blaine signi-

fied that he was ready. The great front doors of Ophir Farm mansion were thrown open, and Mr. Blaine. preceded by two liveried servants carrying bronze lamps and followed by the guests who had been invited to meet him at the dinner, pushed his way through the crowd on the piazza to the head of the steps leading up from the covered stairway.

Reid Introduces Mr. Blaine. The crowd cheered, and Mr. Reid stepped to Mr. Blaine's side. Mr. Reid said:

Friends and fellow-citizens of Westebester: I thank you for the courtesy and attention you have shown my guest, who has concen trated more affection and enthusiasm about him than any other American since Henry Clay. He is my friend, the friend of my party, and was my chief when I was in the service. But there is no need formally to present here, or anywhere on American soil, James G. Blaine

Then the crowd cheered a long time. Mr. Blaine smilingly waited for a chance to begin. He looked very well. He had thrown of his dress coat and vest and put on a heavy dark tweed sack coat and vest. The servants stood beside him, holding their lamps high over his head. Mr. Blaine read his speech slowly, in a firm, distinct voice, pausing leisurely for the applause, which was generous. The good citizens of Westchester laughed when Mr. Blaine spoke of the condition of the country, as depicted by the Democrats, as "deplorable indeed."

Mr. Blaine's Plea for His Party, This is what Mr. Blaine said, his verbal changes from the type-written text in-

FELLOW CITIZENS OF NEW YORK-I should be churlish indeed if I did not make response to your call after you have come several miles to this beautiful home of Mr. id on this pleasant October evening. At the same time, I am not making speeches in the canvass, for the reasons which are well known to my friends, and which have no connection whatever with politics. Generally, administrations in Presidental

elections are challenged on account of the condition of the business of the country, and I submit that the Republican administra-I submit that the Republican administra-tion of President Harrison can triumphantly endure such a test. [Applause.] I doubt if since the Government of the United States was instituted anybody at any time has seen what we call good times so general, taking in so many interests and spreading prosperty throughout the whole domain of trade. I might appeal to New

York, if the city has ever passed a season more satisfactory in financial results than for the past two years, in which the general effect on capital and labor has been more prosperous. [Applause.]

New York a Manufacturing City.

The opponents of the Republican party always represent New York as a commercial city and not a manufacturing one, and yet the product of the manufacturers of this city alone are \$700,000,000. Anything that would cripple that great interest would cripple the metropolis seriously and to a very hurtful extent. More men in New York get their living from pursuits protected by the tariff than from any other source. I know that New York is the center of our commerce, the great enterprise of our trade; but all the men engaged in com-mercial affairs in and about New York are smaller in numbers than the men engaged in manufactures. Nor if you go West, where the Democrats this year are making considerable effort and doing a vast amount of boasting [laughter], will you find it different. Take Ohio, take Michigan, take Indiana, take Illinois, and the products of manu actories are greater pecuniary in amounts than the products of agriculture in these four great agri-cultural States so that I think, when it happens to Democratic orators who are on the wing, trying to arouse the hostility of these States against the protective tariff, they will encounter a sentiment of which they have not dreamed We learn from the Democratic party that these Western States are in a desperate condition. The amount of their farm mortgages rolls up to the millions. You would suppose it fabulous that the amount of money they embrace could ever have been so invested.

Calamity Among Western Farmers. This is not so among the farmers in New York. It is not among the farmers in New Jersey. It is not among the farmers of Connecticut. It is not among the farmers of any State near by whose condition can be easily learned, but by a singular fatality it is the Western States that have got all these farm mortgages burdening them and taking the life out of the people. I do not like to say that gentlemen have voluntarily misrepresented the facts, but before accepting them as such you will do as well as wisely to demand the proofs.

The tariff, so Democratic papers say, is the origin of a plutocratic government, when wealth shall rule and poor men shall not get their rights. I shall venture to challenge all statements of that kind, and I shall make the Democratic accusers the judges in the case. A careful examination of the number of wealthy men in the country and the one published has demonstrated the fact to be quite the re-City of New York, taking the first 150 great fortunes, not three, not two, nor more than one would be considered as derived from manufacturing investments.

A Word About the Irish Vote.

I have a word to say about the Irish vote. I servit is stated that the Democrats boast of having the mass of them in their ranks this year. It is one of the mysteries of our poli-ties that a question which interests England so supremely, which is can-russed almost as much in Loadon as it is in New York, should have the Irish vote le then dictated a speech to Mr. Reid's vote were solidly for protection they could party f offens trade, and throw their influmee on the side of the home market of America against the tide of the loreign mar kets of England.

I know this appeal has been frequently made to the Irish voters, but I make it with emphasis now, for I am unwilling to believe that, with the light of knowledge before them, they will deliberately be on the side

of their former oppressors.

I think I shall rely on my good friend Egan, the brilliant and successful Minister to Chile-whom I feel especially glad to neet at Mr. Reid's table this eveningthink I must rely on him to intercede with his countrymen in two senses-not to aid the Democratic party in lowering the standard and the wages of American labor by their potential votes and their potential numbers. [Continued applause.]

Pat Egan Has to Speak Next. When Mr. Blaine finished reading he bowed and retired to the bouse. Mr. Reid then called for "three good Westchester cheers for Blaine." They were given, and three more, and again three more. Then the crowd crowd called for Mr. Egan. Mr. Reid turned around, but could not see Mr. Egan. The crowd could, and continued to call for Mr. Egan. Mr. Reid looked for Mr. Depew. It was a trying moment for Mr. Reid. He wanted Mr. Depew to speak,

but the crowd wanted Mr. Egan. It is said to be the first time on record that a Westchester crowd ever called for any one before Mr. Depew. But it con-tinued to do so, and Mr. Reid at last triumphantly discovered the Minister to Chile. Mr. Reid dragged Mr. Egan to the front,

I have the pleasure of presenting to you the United States Minister to Chile, His Excellency, Patrick Egan.

The crowd cheered His Excellency, who

There is an unwritten law of our Depart ment of State which prevents me from en-tering, as much as I would like to, upon the question Mr. Blaine mentioned in connec-tion with my name. As to the Chile matter, I can safely say I endeavored to carry out what I considered to be the principles of the Republican party.

Mr. Egan and the Chile Matter. The crowd cheered again, and Mr. Egan

when trouble arose in Chile I was not left long in doubt as to the policy of the Republican party. I was instructed to firmly insist that ail due courtesy should be shown me, as the Minister of the United States. When the uniortunate Baltimore affair arose I received a ringing dispatch instructing me as to my course. It was in accordance with that dispatch that I made my communications to the Government of Chile. I wrote my communications not in the terms, but in the very words of my instructions, and I have since been vilified for it as a valgar piece of work. I have since learned that my instructions were penned by the hignest authority in the land.

Whatever credit is due for our part in the controversy with Chile is not due me; it is due President Harrison. We have taught a lesson not alone to Chile, but to all South America. They now understand that the flag and the uniform of the United States cannot be insulted without swift retribution following.

When Mr. Egan finished, the crowd

When Mr. Egan finished, the yelled for Depew. He came forward, looking isneiful in a dress suit and a little brown cigarette hat. This is the way Mr. Reid introduced the doctor: "There is just one thing left that Westchester wants, and

Depew Has to Make a Speech. From the way the people cheered they evidently did want Chauncey. He

There are only two conditions of perfect happiness—one is to live in Peckskill, the other in West Chester." [That made the crowd merry at the start.] "Mr. Reid has frequently informed me that it be were to be born again he would be born here. But there is a fly in the amber, a rift within our lute; we must loan Mr. Reid to Washington for four years."

fDr. Depew kept the crowd merry talking about Westchester for a long time. The last thing about it he said was: Our revolutionary foreighters caught Andre in Westchester. Andre was the first free trader who ever set foot on American soil, and Westchester will treat all tree traders as she treated Andre.

Speaking of Mr. Egan the doctor said: "Providence, in some of its mysterious methods alway arranges to put an Irishman where there is to be a row. Exan went to Chile for us, accepted the row there, in true Irish spirit, and taught those people that if they really wanted a first-class row he would give them one which would not leave them a grease spot on which they could have their spitaph written."

Blaine and His Reciprocity Ideas The Doctor rather astonished his hearers The Doctor rather astonished his hearers by saying that Blaine was fiercely hated all over the foreign world for his reciprocity policy. He also said that Blaine had "atruck out reciprocity from the unknown in politics." He came back to Westchester by saying: "In revolutionary times the cowboys and skinners—they call them Democrats now—roamed over those hills." He concluded by a tribute to his host, and accidentally mentioned Mr. Harrison. Then there were cries for Mr. Reid, That gentleman emerged from the crowd and said.

Who shall speak after the Kingf Above all, Who shall speak after the King? Above all, who shall speak after three kings?

who shall speak after three kings?
Someone said that that was a good hand.
Mr. Reid did not make a political speech. He talked about the Revolutionary spirit in Westchester, and recretted that Mr. Blaine was so much of a veteran in campaigning that he would have to be excused from shaking hands with everybody, but if everybody would come in the house his other guests would help welcome them on behalf of Mr. Blaine. Then there was a great crush to get into the beautiful hall. The political dignitaries shook hands with the people, and then everyone went home. ple, and then everyone went home.

The word at Ophir is that Mr. Blaine's first speech in this campaign will also be

THE REVISED BALLOT.

Will Be in the Neighborhood of Two Fee Square-Why Secretary Harrity Can't rend Out Certified Copies Before the 20th Instant.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 14 .- There is no onger any doubt that the size of the official ballot will be about 22 by 28 inches, varying in length according to the number of offices and candidates in the several counties, and the ballot will be certified from the State Department in the form described in the circular of instructions issued yes-terday by Chairman Reeder, that is, each of

the five political parties will have its elec-toral ticket in a separate column.

A prominent State official said this morn-ing: "There has been a great deal of fool-ish misrepresentation of the State Depart-ment in connection with the form of ballot. There has been no ground for it, and anyone acquainted with the doings of the department knows perfectly well that Chief Clerk Snyder and his assistants have been doing much hard work, day and night, to get the certificates of nomination and other matters in shape for the official certification on October 200 The Social certificates. in shape for the official certification on October 20. The official certificate is all ready to issue, and will be sent out to county commissioners and sheriffs on the 20th—18 days before the election—unless the pending protests require changes, and even then there will be little delay.

even then there will be little delay.

"Suppose Secretary Harrity sent out the official form before October 20, as some thoughtless persons insisted he should do, what would be the result? Why, the the slightest change in consequence of a protest, as in the Fow case, would have made it necessary to recall all the paper sent out, and there would have been endless confusion.

"Section 14 of the Baker set says the

"Section 14 of the Baker act says the ballot shall be so printed as to give each voter a clear opportunity to designate his choice of candidates, and there will be no trouble in the certified form adopted at the State Department. The voter can tell at a glance just how and where to mark his choice, and there ought to be no difficulty. Section 9 of the act says the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall, at least ten days before the election, certify to the county commissioners and sheriffs in each county 'substantially the form of the ballot to be used therein.'" The names of the candidates will

men Join Columbus Brethren.

were present this morning, the resolution

agreeing to compromise was rescinded and the strikers again demanded their Cincinnati

scale and hours. This was done on assur

ance that the men at Dayton, Springfield

and Indianapolis will go out in 24 hours if the demand is not acceded to by the compa-ny. It is reported that the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio switchmen gave notice to their companies that if their de-mands are not complied with in 38 hours they will strike. It now looks as if a big

Fifty men were at work in the Big Four

yards to-day. The presence of police pre-vented any demonstration on the part of the strikers. Nine men, who arrived this

morning from Buffalo, refused to go to work on learning that there was a strike, and were cared for by the strikers. John Burley and F. C. Early, strikers, were ar-

rested for calling the new men "scabs" and otherwise ridiculing them. They were charged with disorderly conduct.

TROOPS COMPLIMENTED.

Governor Pattison Issues a Congratulator;

Order to Soldiers From Homestead.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 14.—The following

complimentary order was issued from Na-

tional Guard headquarters late this after-

The troops that were ordered into service

by general orders No. 19, current series, are

AN ELECTRIC CAR DYNAMITED.

A Discharged Employe on a Cleveland Line

CLEVELAND, Oct. 14.-An attempt was

made this morning to blow up one of the

morning.

would be inaugurated to-morrow

grouped as to party and offices.

THE STRIKE WILL SPREAD. Cincinnati, Dayton and Springfield Switch COLUMBUS, Oct. 14.-At the meeting of striking Big Four switchmen, at which committees from Cincinnati, Dayton and Springfield switchmen of the same railroad

Going to Be Turned Out Fast.

that the conning tower will be shipped next week, that the turret plates will follow speedily, and all of the armor for that great vessel will be ready for shipment before the end of November. As to the turret armor for the Monterey, for which the Carnegies had the order, he could not say when that would be completed, but it would be nurried forward as tast as possible.

could be produced.

Why Secretary Tracy Became Vexed.

by general orders No. 19, current series, are hereby relieved, as the emergency has passed. In relieving the division of the National Guard from further service, the Commander in Chief desires to express to the officers and enlisted men his appreciation and congratulations. The promptness with which you responded to the sudde. call, the vigorous execution of all commands, the soldierly conduct at the place of disturbance, all demonstrate that the command of the Constitution, that "the freemen of this Common wealth shall be armed, organized and disciplined for its detense," has been faithfully obeyed. You have maintained the confidence, secured the gratitude and won the admiration of your fellow citizens in your patriotic services to maintain the law of the land, and the liberty of the citizens.

By order,

BORERT E. PATTISON,

GOVETNOT AND LONG THE PATTISON,

Adjutant General.

East Cleveland Railroad Company's street cars. It occurred on the Mayfield line in a deserted part of the suburbs near the Gar-They were forced to order their immense forge hammer, which weighs 120 tons, from the Creusot factory in France. After it was received at Bethlehem it required a year to place it in position, as an excavation had to be made to a great depth to find a proper foundation for the anvil that was to withstand the blows of such a hammer.

So, also, with the plant of the Carpegie companies; many things unforeseen had to be done, a thousand changes had to be deserted part of the suburbs near the Garfield monument.

A motor and trail car were approaching
the city when the wheels of the former
struck a bottle that lay on the rails. A
terrific explosion occurred and the motor
car was thrown into the air about two feet,
one of the forward wheels being blown off.
There were no passengers on board, and the
motorman and conductor were not hurt. A
discharged employe is suspected.



Carnegie and Bethlehem Officials Called to Washington to Explain

WHY THEY ARE SO TARDY

In Filling Armor Plate Contracts for Uncle Sam's New Navy.

AN EXPLANATION IS OFFERED

That Causes the Fecretary to Grant the Two Contractors a Lespite.

ESURANCES OF LOCAL MANUFACTURERS

SEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—The troubles between the Navy Department and the companies which have contracts for the construction of armor plate and other metal belongings for the protection of cruisers and war vessels, reached a climax to-day in the visit of representatives of the Carnegie Company, M. Hunsicker and Lieutenant Stone, of the navy. Mr. Hunsicker is superintendent of the construction of armor plate for the Carnegie firm, and Lieutenant Stone is connected with the firm during his leave of absence.

Mr. Frick was expected to be present, but was prevented, and telegraphed that he would take occasion to visit the Secretary of the Navy at a later day. The fact that the head of the Carnegie firms had himself decided to confer with the Secretary suggests in a lively way the degree of the mis-understanding which has arisen in the recent past

The result of the conference to-day is that there will be no immediate transfer of orders from the Carnegie firm, as was reported to have been decided upon by the authorities of the department. A Sure Indication of Friction.

It is as yet denied in certain quarters that there was any intention of making any such transfer, but the mere fact of the conference of to-day is a sure indication that there was a radical difference between the Carnegie firm and the department.

The correspondent of THE DISPATCH can reiterate, upon the assurance of undoubted authority, that the instructions for the transfer of the order for the armor for the New York were practically issued, and only the positive assurance of the Carnegie managers and the lack of desire on the part of the Bethlehem people to assume the order, having enough work of the kind on band already, that further correspondence was entered into on the subject, ending with a request of the Secretary for the presence or the Carnegie maragement at the Navy Department, that an understanding might be reached face to face. It may be added that the matter had gone so far that the managers of the Bethlehem works went to Philadelphia and inspected the New York, with a view of discovering the exact condition of things.

The visit of Mr. Hunsicker to the Navy Department to-day has put a new face on affairs. The Secretary is now satisfied that the Carnegie Company is doing the best that could be expected, and accepts the assurance of the representatives of the com-pany that the manufacture of armor plate will show a decided boom within a short time, and that plate and other structures for the vessels will be furnished more rapidly

than they can be used.

Mr. Hunsicker said to inquiring correspondents that the Carnegie Company had met all the demands upon it that could reasonably be expected. All the world knew of the ordeal of labor troubles to which the company had been subjected, and he thought that when everything was con-sidered the accomplishments of the mills had been remarkable. As to the matter of the firm's being behind its contracts, that was a condition that obtained with every armor plate manufactory in the world. Even the famous Creusot forges could not keep up with their contracts, with their almost perfect equipments.

Mr. Hunsicker said that the remaining armor for the New York would be made faster than it is wanted. It is expected

The important feature of the conference is that Mr. Hunsicker and Lieutenant Stone apparently succeeded in convincing the Secretary of the Navy that the work would be done from this time henceforth in a satisfactory manner, and that nothing could be gained by any change in the exist-ing arrangements. When Secretary Tracy is satisfied it means everything, for the Secretary has been in a terrible state of secretary has been in a terrible state of mind over the delays, and was really on the point of becoming desperate. His excited and irritated condition has undoubtedly caused some friction between the department and the contractors, and some sharp verbal passages have occurred which would make interesting reading if they would make interesting reading if they

Secretary Tracy is neither a practical shipbuilder nor iron master. It is difficult if not impossible for him to understand the reason for delay at times that is absolutely unavoidable, or even that it is to the interest of the contractors to push the work as fast as lies within their power. It is possible also that the shipbuilders have had a hand in making complaints that aggravated the strained relations of the armor plate contractors with the department.

Altogether, the conference of to-day will doubtless be a good thing all round, and the only wonder is that a iriendly talk of this haracter was not had long ago. It is a fact that no one but the manufacturers can appreciate without much explanation the difpreciate without much explanation the dif-ficulties that lay in the way of preparing for this great work by the perfecting of plants and machinery. In the case of the Bethlehem works for instance, it is but five years since they began to construct their plant for the forging of armor plate, and within that time they have brought together the vast machinery that has made their mills the model one of the world, exceeding in the perfection of their appointments even the wonderful Krupp, Creusot and Armstrong establishments.

Improvements That Took Time. They were forced to order their immense



ALWAYS RESPONDS TO DUTY'S CALL

works have but now brought themselves to a condition in which they are prepared to

Coming Together on a Common Basis.

well fulfilled their obligations that the Sec-

BIG FOR THE B. & O.

It Now Has a Continuous Line From

Jersey City to St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 14.-[Special.]-The Bal-

timore and Ohio officials who carried the

yesterday arrived here to-day by special

train over the Ohio and Mississippi. The

party was composed of F. W. Tracy, the new

President of the Ohio and Mississippi; Orlando Smith, Vice President of the Bal-

timere and Ohio; Judge Cowen, General

Counsel: E. R. Bacon, President of the Bal-

timore and Ohio Southwestern: W. W. Pea-

timore and Onio Southwestern; W. W. Pea-body, Vice President; General James H. Wilson, Edgar T. Willes, Edward R. Bell and William S. Bell, New York direc-tors of the Ohio and Mississippi.

The Ohio and Mississippi will now be con-solidated with the Baltimore and Ohio, and

made part of the system of the latter, with

the southwestern terminus in St. Louis.

The directors inspected the works on the new \$3,000,000 Union passenger depot, in which the Ohio and Mississippi has one-sixth interest, and then went over the termi-

nals of the Terminal Association and the Merchants' Terminal Company on both

sides of the river. The Baltimore and Ohio officials are glad at length to get a continu-

ous line under their own control from Jersey

STILL A PROPHET.

The Man Who Foretold the Johnstown

Flood Predicts a Calamity in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14. - Rev. Andrew Jones,

stalwart looking preacher, colored, is

drawing crowded audiences of colored people

to the African Methodist Episcopal Church

by a series of startling prophecies. He pre

dicts chiefly a terrible disaster to Chicago,

involving the crumbling of the tall build

ings and the floating away of numberless

To-day in an interview he claimed to have

been arrested in Pittsburg as crazy when

three months in advance he foretold the

CAN'T GET COAL.

Shut Down by a Car Famine.

EAST LIVERPOOL, Oct. 14 .- [ 'pecial.]

Very little coal has been received here this

week, and the manufacturing interests of

this city are seriously crippled. Some of

them will have to shut down to-night, and a

number of the potteries have kilns ready

for firing which cannot be burned until the

The manufacturers here say Pittsburg

coal men have plenty of coal to ship, but they can't get the cars to ship it with; and

it is said the Pennsylvania company will not allow the cars of other lines to be loaded

POLITICS from the centers of activity a

pecial feature of THE DISPATCH to-mor-

ALBRIGHT SAVES HIS \$30,000.

The Snyder Case at Canton, Involving Al-

leged Blackmail, Ended.

CANTON, Oct. 14,-[Specia.]-The noto-

rious Snytler-Albright case came to an end

to-day. Snyder sought to recover on a note

alleged to have been given him by Al-

East Liverpool Factories Compelled

people in a sanguinary flood,

Johnstown calamity.

coal comes to do it with.

City to St. Louis.

made, new inventions took the place of older machinery, which itself had hardly been used, to say nothing of the strikes which paralyzed the mills as they almost paralyzed the whole country for a time.

It may be truthfully said that these great works have but now hereby the manufactured in the said that these great works are the said that the said that these great works are the said that the said tha LIKE A THUNDERBOLT

Homestead Unpleasantness. or condition in which they are prepared to perform work that cannot be excelled by any of the great factories of the Old World. They are able now to take in hand successfully the construction of the grand navy which seems to be a certainty of the near future, notwithstanding the tuppenny policy of the Holmans and their kindred

WRITING AN INDUSTRIAL BOOK,

Was the News to Mr. Carnegie of the

Which the Shock of the Intelligence Obliged Him to Lay Aside.

demagogues in the House of Representa HE STILL GLORIFIES BIS COUNTRY Even with all the drawbacks referred to, the mills in question have until recently so

LONDON, Oct. 14.-Andrew Carnegie and his wife arrived in this city yesterday from retary of the Navy was not impelled to inquire into the vast work that has been done, not so much in the forging as in the preparations to forge. He knows that much about the whole vast business now, and it is Scotland. He was interviewed by a repre-sentative of the Associated Press to-day. He said he had been busily engaged all about the whole vast business now, and it is quite certain that the conference that will be held with the Bethlehem people next week, and that possible one with Mr. Frick within a short time, will put the two parties to the contracts on a footing of warmer mutual respect and appreciation than has been the case heretotore, and there is little doubt, judging from the assurances of today, that the wooden portions of vessels will not be built fast anough in the future to eat up the product of the mills as rapidly as it is turned out. spring and summer, preparing a new book treating of the industrial problems of the day. . The work, he explained, was written as a workingman to workingmen, and an employer to employe; not as an advocate, but as a judge between them. He had been studying these questions since he retired from business, that he might be enabled to write without interruption the results of his

observations.
The deptorable events at Homestead had burst upon him like a thunderbolt from clear sky. They had such a depressing effect upon him that he had to lay his book aside and resort to the lochs and moors fishing from morning to night. Now that the trouble is a thing of the past, he would go to the Continent and work with a fresh and

Ohio and Mississippi election at Cincinnati happy mind. Referring to the business prospects of this country Mr. Carnegie said that the outlook for Great Britain is dark. He daily saw at least half a dozen notices, announcing re ductions of wages and hours of labor and the closing of works. Exports are falling lower and lower each month, and one of the worst winters which the poor had experienced in 30 years seems inevitable. India is competing for the China trade, and crops everywhere have suffered severely from the unusually wet weather, wheat being esti-

mated at 18 per cent below the average. Owing to the poor crops in Europe the United States would find good market for all its surplus products. That country would, therefore, remain prosperous, and the masses would be enabled to obtain full employment and to live in comfort, although at present the prices for manufactures continue low. The capacity for production in the United States is beyond any possible permanent requirements for some time to come, and the country is, therefore, enabled to send its surplus products abroad and undersell even the British in their own marketa.

"In short," said Mr. Carnegie in conclusion, "look where you will, there is but one truly prosperous country in the world, and that is the Republic of the United States. God bless her. She deserves it."

MRS. HARRISON WEAKER.

Most of the Time She Passes in Much Too Heavy Sleep. WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.-The only change

in Mrs. Harrison's condition to-night is that she is a little weaker than she was yesterday. To-day she slept most of the time. It was a heavy sleep, however, that was exhausting in its effects, and indicated the weak condition of the patient. At intervals she would awake and remain so for a few minutes, only to drop off again into

During her waking moments she took deep sleep may be due in part to the remedies that are applied to overcome the attacks of nervousness, which are guarded against very carefully by the family, as their effect is depressing.

BLIZZARD NUMBER ONE.

Union Pacific Trains Snowbound in Utah Rockies.

CHEVENNE, WYO., Oct. 14.-For nearly two days the severest storm ever known on the Union Pacific Railroad has been raging here and as far west as Ogden, Utah. In all directions telegraphic communication was cut off until late last night, and this dispatch is sent through on a temporary

All railroads have been blocked, the cuts being filled up with snow, which in some places was piled up 18 seet. Rotary snow plows have been hard at work between Granite and Laramie, the snow being five feet deep on the level at the latter place. A half dozen westbound trains were tied up here, but left after the return of the snow plow last night. Yesterday 30 couch loads of people pulled in from the West in three section, with more to follow.

MRS. POTTER interviewed on her Oriental stage experiences and the trouble in her family. Read Carpenter's letter in THE DISPATCH to-morrow.

184 mon Jo Arragez y by a New York City an Indictment.

OTHERS ARE CONCERNED,

And the Matter Threatens to Be One of Great Importance.

HOW UNCLE SAM WAS DEFRAUDED

Cargoes of Sugar Underweighed to the Extent of \$36 a Ton.

THE FATAL ADMISSIONS OF A WITNESS

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) NEW YORK, Oct. 14.-Francis C. Hewitt, City Weigher of Wall street, was arrested to-day by Deputy United States Marshal Holmes, the United States grand jury having indicted him for bribery. It is alleged that he bribed ex-United States Weigher Edward W. Simonds on a number of dates between November, 1888, and April, 1890, to underweigh cargoes of sugar. The indictment contains 18 counts, and says that the sugar was consigned to H. Trowbridge's Sons, L W. & P. Armstrong and George R. McDongall.

The amounts involved in the alleged frauds are very large. The sugar was sold to the Sugar Trust by the importers. Their share in the transactions is now being investigated. The sugar was supposed to be weighed by Simonds in the interest of the Government, and later by Hewitt, acting for the importers, and by a weigher em-ployed by the Sugar Trust.

How the Knock-Down Counted Up. Simonds alleges that Hewitt paid him \$2 for every thousand pounds underweight in his report. The duty on sugar under the old tariff being 2 cents a pound, the "saving" on duty was apparently \$36 on every ton underweighed. Hewitt's share of the profits is unknown. He acted as a Customs House broker, and had an office at 110 Wall street. It is believed that others are implicated beside these named.

Chief Whitehead, of the Treasury agents, who has charge of the investigations still going on, refused to say anything to-day, as did Assistant United States District Attorney Everts, who will prosecute Hewitt. The latter was arraigned before Commissioner Shields. He was released on \$10,000 bail turnished by Thomas R. Harris, a cracker baker. He will be brought before Judge Benedict on Monday, when a day for Simonds alleges that Hewitt paid him \$2

Judge Benedict on Monday, when a day for his trial will be appointed.

There was some comment in the street at There was some comment in the street at the action of the Government in allowing Simonds to escape by giving evidence for the Government. It was necessary, how-ever, to have the evidence of either Hewitt or Simonds as to the criminal transaction.

Hewitt May Want to Squeal. It is not without the range of possibility that Hewitt may want to "squeal" if he finds himself hand beset. It is not improbable, either, that his evidence would be accepted, as the Government would rather punish the principal offeaders than their sums through the frauds, the under weight in some instances amounting, it is alleged, to 80,000 pounds.

The arrest of Hewitt is an outgrowth of a

suit of the Government against Carl Von Pustau, of Von Pustau & Co., last May, for the recovery of about \$14,000 for undervaluation on importations of firecrackers. Simonds was a witness in that case, and on the witness stand admitted that he had received bribes for underweighing ever sin he had been in the employ of the United States Government, and that Von Pustau had paid him bribes. Von Pustau was ac-

After the trial Simonds was discharged from the service of the Government, but he was not prosecuted, because he agreed to become State's evidence against those who be alleged had bribed him. United States District Attorney Mitchell determined recently to begin prosecutions against these persons, and chose Hewitt as the first person to be prosecuted.

A DISPATCH reporter asked Hewitt if he desired to make any systems.

lesired to make any statement in referen to his indictment and arrest, but he made no reply.

CHICAGO SHORT OF WATER.

ad Outlook for the Prohibitionists Who Will Visit the City Next Week. CRICAGO, Oct. 14.-[Special.]-Unless

thousands of Chicago's visitors at next week's dedicatory exercises drink whisky or beer they may go thirsty. The supply of water will be short. There will be 36,-000,000 gallons less of it every day than there has been for some years past. This is brought about by the disabling to-day of a double beam pump at the Chicago ave nue water works, and 30 days will be required to make the necessary repairs. City officials profess not to fear a famine, but admit that outside points will have a

scarcity.

All the available machinery is pumping water, but the deficit cannot be ma In the meantime three pumps, with a capacity of 39,000,000 gallons daily, are idle at the Fourteenth street station. They were shut off to make connections with the new four mile tunnel into the lake. Towhich this immense pure water supply was to be opened, but days of work remain to be done on it, and Contractor Onderdonk is wrangling with the city.

FRANCE'S ATLANTIC CITY by Mary Temple Bayard in THE DISPATCH to

DEATH OVERTAKES HIS PLANS.

Philadelphia Prisoner Accidentally Killed in His Attempt at Escape. PHILADELPHIA. Oct. 14.—Peter Galler.

an inmate of the House of Correction, was accidentally killed while attempting to escape at an early hour this morning. He had knotted eight sheets together, and, fastening one end of the line to the window of a bathroom, attempted to descend to the broom, attempted to descend to the

ground.

The theets parted, and he fell 45 feet, breaking his ribs and rupturing internal organs so that he died in a tew minutes. Galler was only 25 years of age, but was serving his twentieth sentence. Drunkenness caused his imprisonment.

A MOUNTAIN OF ZINC.

Five Hundred Acres of Metal That Was

First Taken for Lead Ore. EL PASO, TEX., Oct. 14.-A mountain of carbonate of zinc has been discovered near Hillsboro, N. M., the ore of which is worth about \$35 per ton in the markets of St.

Louis and Joplin, Mo.
For years the ore was thought to be lead but recent assays determine it to be sine Indications and veins already developed